



PUBLISHED DAILY AND TRI-WEEKLY BY  
EDGAR & SNOWDEN  
MONDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 20, 1879.

We are aroused from our slumbers at a most untimely hour this morning, not long, we suppose, after midnight, by the stirring sounds of the drum and fife passing under our open window. Having read, just before retiring, in the November number of the North American Review, a letter, written by Secretary Stanton to President Buchanan, immediately after the first battle of Manassas, in which he says there will be little if any opposition to the capture of Washington by the Confederates and ideas suggested by that letter having haunted our dreams, our first drowsy and confused thought, upon half-awakening, was that the Confederates had never made the fatal mistake of halting at Manassas, and were on their victorious march to the Capital; but, regaining full consciousness immediately, we took in the surroundings at once, and realized that a primary election was to occur to-day, and the noise that had awakened us from needed repose was made for the purpose of stirring up the voters. The antithesis between our sleepy and our wide awake thoughts was so marked that it reached the degree of bathos, and we turned over and lulled ourselves to sleep again by the reflection that laws are silent during elections as well as during wars, and that the private citizen of this land of liberty and freedom has no rights a candidate is bound to respect.

The true history of the civil war in this country is gradually taking out. In a letter by Edwin M. Stanton to President Buchanan, in May, 1861, and now for the first time published in the North American Review, Mr. Stanton, in reference to the deliberate desert practiced upon the Confederacy with regard to the evacuation of Fort Sumter, says: "I have no doubt that Seward believed that Sumter would be evacuated, as he stated it would be, but the war party overruled him with Lincoln, and he was forced to give up, but could not give up his office. This is a sacrifice no republicanism will be apt to make." Every unbiased and intelligent man, at all familiar with the existing causes of the civil war, knows that it was the necessary result of the deliberately formed plans of the radicals, who hurried it on lest a compromise should be effected. But none are so blind as those who will not see.—It appears from what Mr. Stanton says with regard to the strong attachment entertained by republicans for the officers they filled, that in that as well as in their deceitful practices they have not changed much since the date at which he wrote.

General Garfield, in the full light of what he knows of the history and Constitution of this country and the decisions of the Supreme Court, says that "his hand shall never grasp any rebel's hand except as champion, however small, unless that rebel shall acknowledge that the cause for which he fought was and forever will be the cause of treason and wrong," and, yet, the Reverend General is the idol of the people of his State. But civil-war people in past ages have had monkeys and bulls for their idols.

The Government inspector of tobacco at Richmond has received notice from the Commissioner of Internal Revenue that if he has been meddling with politics, as reported, his resignation will be demanded. The Government officials up to this year seem to be delighted with the civil service reform order, which was but high officials can break with impunity, and are sedulous in their observance of its restrictions.

Mr. John Russell Young says General Grant will not take the Presidency unless it is "imperatively thrust upon him." Dick Harrison and the other safe burglars are the very men for that emergency. They can waylay him and force the objectionable office upon him.

Mr. Butler, of South Carolina, has been showing the New Yorkers how bloodhounds are used to track runaway negroes in the South, and certain young gentlemen of Virginia and Maryland have been instructing the Philadelphians in the mysteries of the tournament. Anything now for money and excitement seems to be the prevailing sentiment.

The first number of the Alexandria Chronicle, a Sunday newspaper, made its appearance yesterday. Its editor is Mr. Louis E. Payne, a young gentleman of acknowledged ability. The paper is new and spicy, and is gotten up in very good style. It is, of course, in favor of paying the State debt and a firm supporter of the McCulloch bill, as a means to that end.

The November number of the North American Review has been received from its publishers, D. Appleton & Co., New York. Its contents are: The Other Side of the Wemanu Question, by Julia Ward Howe, T. W. Higginson, Lucy Stone, Elizabeth Cady Stanton and Wendell Phillips; Multitudinism, Darwinism and Pessimism; A Page of Political Correspondence, Stanton to Buchanan; The Diary of a Public Man; Tariff Reactions; and Some Recent Works of Fiction. The Letters of Secretary Stanton to President Buchanan, and the Diary of a Public Man throw much light on the period immediately preceding and subsequent to the commencement of the civil war in this country, and are peculiarly interesting to those old enough to remember the incidents of those stirring times.

The November number of Potter's American Monthly has been received from its publishers, John E. Potter & Co., Philadelphia. Among its contents are: Japan and Her People, and Shells and Shell Painting, needlessly illuminated; The Tragedy of St. Jean d'Angeli; The New Ministry; Suspended Animation, &c., &c.

## FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Correspondence of the *Alexandria Gazette*, Washington, D. C., Oct. 20, 1879.

Attorney General Field, of Virginia, arrived here to-day, and will remain to hear the arguments in the State rights cases now before the Supreme Court. He may possibly assist the Attorney General of Tennessee in the argument of the Tennessee cases. Judge Hoadley, of Ohio, arrived to-day. He and Richard Merriek will deliver arguments in the Ohio cases.

The receipts at the Treasury to-day from internal revenue amounted to \$677,622; from customs, \$666,582. The U. S. notes received for redemption to-day amounted to \$115,000. The outstanding circulation of U. S. notes and fractional currency on Saturday last was: U. S. notes, \$346,681,016; fractional currency, \$15,731,917; redeemed last week, notes, \$2,146,000; fractional currency, \$15,600.

It having been reported to the Interior Department that the temporary suspension of hostilities against the Utes and the surrender of a commission to them would result, through the influence of Orin, their chief, in the return of the Utes and children, carried off from the White River agency, and the surrender of the Indians engaged in the outrage at that agency, and in the attack on Thorpe's command, Gen. Merritt has been ordered to halt his command at White River, obtain a supply of provisions, and send his sick and wounded to Rawlins'. As the Utes have been taken, it is supposed, in the direction of Navajo, the command of McKenney and Hatch from Fort Garland and Lewis have been ordered to advance in that direction, head them off, and drive them back towards White River, from whence Merritt will attack them if the Utes should be taken in that direction. The Indian Bureau received dispatch this morning from E. L. Maschiff, who belonged to the White River agency, stating that he was safe and sound at Rawlins', having escaped the massacre by being absent at the time as a courier. Nothing, up to 2 o'clock to-day, had been received at either the War or Interior Department concerning the fate of the women and children carried off from the White River agency.

The U. S. vessels Powhatan, Marion, Keosauke, Portsmouth and Saratoga will sail from Hampton Roads to-day or to-morrow to participate in the preliminary celebration of the centennial of the surrender of Cornwallis, to take place on the 23d inst., after which the latter two will return to Hampton Roads and the others to Norfolk.

The following changes in Virginia postoffices were made to-day: An office has been established at Hamilton Institute, Washington county, with W. H. Smith as postmaster, and one at Harrison, Augusta county, with C. S. Patterson as postmaster. W. P. Horner has been appointed postmaster at New Plymouth, Lunenburg county, vice L. P. Winn, resigned, and J. S. Williams at Tappanham, Essex county, vice J. S. Rozzini, not commissioned. The office at Glenora, Spotsylvania, and that at Savageville, Accotank county, have been discontinued because there are no candidates for the postmaster's office. Papers for the former named place go to Poole's Cross Roads, and for the latter to Onancock.

The Artesian well in the "Riggs" House has been sunk to a depth of one hundred and seventy-five feet and the water in it has risen to a few feet of the surface. A temporary pump will be put in to-day, and if the water holds out will be substituted by a permanent one which will force the water throughout the whole hotel. The idea that the natural force of the water would be sufficient to send it all over the house was never entertained by the contractor. Judge Keith left here this morning for Leesburg, where he will preside at the October term of the Circuit Court to commence there to-day. Col. Henry Peyton also left this morning for Fairfax Court House to take part in the political discussion there to-day.

In the police court of this city to-day a man named Columbus Pearson, well known in Alexandria, was committed to jail for the grand jury on a charge of perjury.

## NEWS OF THE DAY.

A Portland, Oregon, dispatch says General Grant directed a reporter that he intended to go direct to Galena from the Pacific coast. He would remain there a short time before attending the reunion of the Army of the Tennessee in Chicago, and would in all probability make Galena his future home.

The Exchange mills of D. D. Manzan, in East street, between Remington and Delancy, New York, were destroyed by fire between 1 and 2 o'clock yesterday morning. The mills, which are five stories high, were full of grain.

A supposed incendiary fire last night destroyed a large barn and outbuildings belonging to Charles Lennett, near Springfield, Hamilton county, Ohio. Many valuable blooded horses were burned. The famous stallion Membrino Star was saved. Loss, \$15,000; no insurance.

The Princess Louise embarked on the steamer Samaritan, at Quebec for England, Saturday. She was escorted to the dock by a guard of honor, and the frigate Tamourine preceded the steamer out of port. Royal salutes were fired from a cannon and the fleet.

Arrangements are being made for a magnificent national Methodist camp meeting at Old Orchard Beach, in July, 1880, which is proposed to be a gathering of all the Methodists in this country. The several bishops have been invited to participate.

Miss Lulu George, who shot her two-weeks-old son out of grief for her lover, has recovered sufficiently to start for her home to-day at Bonaparte, Iowa.

Up to 10 a.m. to-day no word of relief has been received at Memphis. Judge John D. Ames died this morning at 9 o'clock. A very ill man, presumably only in misery by the thought of the city trials, fell last night. The present quarantine rules will be rigidly enforced until official announcement is made that it is safe for absentees to return.

## FOREIGN NEWS.

Gordon Pasha has succeeded in his mission to the King of Abyssinia, who renounces his claim to Massawa. The damage by the floods in Spain amount to 20,000,000 francs, and it is thought 1,000 lives have been lost. Yakob Khan, Amir of Afghanistan, has abdicated, and General Roberts will carry on the government.

The brigand Gasparoni, formerly the terror of Italy, died recently in the purchase at Appiragascio, Lombardy, aged 90.

The treaty between Germany and Austria has received the sanction of Emperor William. The Turkish ministry has been reformed, and Said Pasha as grand vizier.

A fire at Samarcand, independent Turkestan, destroyed the great bazar, seven caravansaries, and seventy shops.

The magazines of the Bala Hissar has been blown up. Twenty-seven of the British force and many Afghans were killed. Fighting has been renewed at Strickat Kotel. The position was held by ninety Sepoys against heavy odds. The enemy left twenty-five dead.

A despatch to the Daily London Telegraph from Ali Kheyl dated Oct. 19 says: the cause of the explosion of the Magazine of the Bala Hissar is unknown. The first explosion occurred at half past one o'clock this afternoon and the second at four o'clock. Further explosions are apprehended. The magazine it is believed contained 820,000 shot and shell, a large number of Snider rifles and six tons of powder. One man of the 60th regiment, twenty-one Goorkhas, six camp followers and many Afghans were killed by the explosion.

## VIRGINIA NEWS.

The Radicals of Norfolk have nominated William H. Turner and William H. Hall, for the House of Delegates.

The formal opening of the Public Memorial Library Building of Randolph College, and the inauguration of Professor J. D. DeVer as President of the college, took place last Friday.

Arthur Remington, a lad 15 years of age, had his leg crushed on Friday near Hammer Junction while stealing a ride on a coal train. He was admitted to the Richmond, Va., almshouse, where his leg was amputated. According to his statement, he has travelled all the way from Omaha.

Hambleton & Co's. Baltimore weekly circular, says: In State Securities, Virginia Consols have been very strong, and on large purchases, advanced from 59½ to 66. The 10 40's sympathy with Consols and advanced about two percent.

The Leesburg Washingtonian says: The House and Lot, on the corner of King and Cornwall Streets, Leesburg, belonging to the estate of the late Dr. Geo. Lee, was sold on Monday, for Messrs. Barrett and Chickering, trustees, to L. W. S. Hough, for \$2,000.

Preparations for the Yorktown celebration on next Thursday indicate that it will be numerously attended. The military companies of Norfolk and Portsmouth will be present. The steamer N. P. Banks and other steamers will make excursions from Norfolk. The war vessels will leave Hampton Roads on Tuesday for Yorktown.

In the United States Circuit Court at Richmond an order was entered last Saturday in the Petersburg and Weldon railroad case for the payment, on the 15th of November proximo, of the coupons of the first mortgage due on the 1st of January, 1878, with interest thereon until the 15th of November, 1879.

The Charlottesville Chronicle says: The engineers of the Charlottesville and Rapidan Rail-way Company have just completed the survey of the line proposed route, which, if adopted, will bring the road into the town through the lot of the late Dr. H. P. E. Andrew, and locate the depot building somewhere in the neighborhood of the round house of the Chesapeake and Ohio Company. A variety of routes have been surveyed, some of which terminate in the western part of the town and others in the eastern end, but which will be chosen is difficult to conjecture. The construction of the road seems to be a fixed fact, and it is said that in a few days the location will be definitely settled.

## Political Status in Hanover.

[Correspondence of the *Alexandria Gazette*.]

HANOVER, October 17.—Since my last communication the political situation in this county has become triply complex. Deuter Quisenberry, of Caroline, the conservative candidate for the Senate, is now opposed by Messrs. Andrew Wingfield, radical debt payer, and Newman, independent republican, both of Hanover. For the House, we have Wickham, radical debt payer, White, independent debt payer, Watson, semi-conservative readjuster and Brown, (colored) radical readjuster. From present indications, the contest will be between Wickham and Brown, for the lower House. Believing Wickham will cooperate with the conservatives in the Legislature, should he be elected, a large majority of the conservative will vote for him, while his former radical associates and other material influences, it is supposed, will secure for him a large vote. Brown, on the other hand, though as black as charcoal, is a polite, graceful, educated and sprightly man, decidedly more intellectual than any of his opponents, and boldly defiant in maintaining his rights. Living in the lower end of the county he learned at court that two of his opponents reported to the upper end of the county that they had bought him off, and he was no longer a candidate. He boldly confronted one or both with his witnesses, charging them with circulating this falsehood, denouncing and defying them to deny it. It is thought he will get much the larger part of the negro vote, and several white voters.

There was a table spread in one hotel by a candidate where all of his friends were invited to eat and drink, without money and without price, save one or more votes from each. In another room, liquor, by another candidate, was freely dispensed on similar conditions. On the court green a cart load of provisions was gratuitously distributed to the colored folks by another. While at a score, crowds of the sable sons of old lavishly mired "fire water" at the expense of one of the above parties.—Dr. Quisenberry and Billy Brown, the black man, seemed to your correspondent to demean themselves with more dignity than is usual with candidates in these days of advanced ideas. Mr. Griswold, a veteran of other days, opened the public speaking for readers of this paper, which was not creditable to his intellect or to his feeble frame and feeble voice. He was followed by Mr. Hunter, of Louisiana, a young man of promise, who delivered a beautiful eulogium on the late Col. Lewis M. Coleman, and made a sensible, but too diffuse and libeled speech, on the debt question. He was followed by Mr. N. W. Ames, readjuster, who is a very poor speaker, and is either very ignorant or very stupid. Mr. Royal, of Richmond, closed in a few remarks, which might have been better, if they had been fewer.

Gen. Johnson was present, but was seen only once by the writer, and then he was surrounded by a crowd of negroes to whom he was talking very casually and they listening very attentively.

Thus passed the 16th of October, 1879, at Hanover Court House. A beautiful day, a hot sun, a dry earth, a cool dinner, poor speaking, a drunken crowd, and a most impressive commentary on that withering crowd of good morals and good government, universal suffrage.

When will our public speakers learn to say in 30 minutes, more than is worth saying, than it takes them now two or three hours to say?

## HANOVER.

## King Alfonso's Marriage.

VIENNA, Oct. 20.—The Duke de Baden the Spanish envoy extraordinary, has arrived here to demand the hand of the Archduchess Maria Christine in marriage with Alfonso, King of Spain. After this formality the Archduchess will make a solemn renunciation of her rights of succession to the Austrian throne in the presence of the Imperial family and the Duke of Baden. It is expected that the Archduchess, accompanied by her mother, will leave Vienna Nov. 20th for Paris, remaining there two days to see King Francis and Queen Isabella. Her Imperial Highness will then proceed to Madrid by the way of Iron, and will be conducted by the ministers of war and foreign affairs with royal honors to the Pardo Palace, near Madrid, where she will sojourn for eight days previous to the solemnization of the marriage ceremony in the Atocha Church. The wedding will take place on the 27th or 28th of November, the King's birthday occurring on the 28th.

Mr. Rodolph, of John Brown fame, who has been missing for some time, is said to have joined the negroes in Jamaica.

## STRIKES.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 20.—Journeyman butchers to the number of ninety, in meeting last night, resolved to strike for a reduction of hours from 16 to 12 per day, with extra pay for extra hours and Sundays.

The striking cabinet makers still hold out, and are making arrangements to start a co-operative factory.

## The Yorktown Centennial.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 20.—The visiting Governors attended Divine service yesterday morning at old Christ P. E. Church, which Washington attended yesterday. They were seated in the pews formerly occupied by Washington and Robert Morris. Gov. Hoyt, of Pennsylvania, was accompanied by his staff, who were in full uniform. The church was decorated with flags and national shields, containing the names of George Washington, Robert Morris, Bishop White, Benjamin Franklin and Francis Hopkinson.

In response to Governor Hoyt's address of welcome, on Saturday, Governor Holliday, of Virginia, said:—

"The reception tendered was an earnest that the bond which bound our sires to one another as hundred years ago is not severed, but that meeting would the scenes of their labors, we can enter into and appreciate the profound sentiments which were then uttered, and the heralds at which they arrived. Virginia, honored to make Carpenter's and Independence Hall historic. The genius of Washington, and Henry, and Jefferson, and Richard Henry Lee and many other Virginians moved here and left its arena, which survives to this day, filling these now sacred spots with an immortality of fame. Governor Holliday said he would not for one moment dwell upon the horrors of the late long and bloody war. Peace now ought to reign, and he could judge anything from the kind words and from the faces around him, peace does reign. 'Let,' said Governor Holliday, 'after memories die, the republic survive.'—The splendid structures built in commemoration of the republic's hundred birthday, and their contents symbols of vitality, assure us that it does live yet in the vigor of its early youth. Let extermination and re-extermination cease—they can do no good. The battle has been fought; the victory won. Let us cherish the name and faith of those who fell on either side. God, in the wise dispensations of His providence, will not permit suffering to be in vain. Out of it virtue will flow which will generate a broader and more burning patriotism, and will still higher the crest of the republic. The people of Virginia have dismissed all malice, and are learning a lesson from nature herself; plenteous harvests are waving over battle-fields where lately every blade of grass was tipped with human blood. The scenes which engendered and stimulated the fiercest passions expressed by the gentle and sweeter charms of peace. And, now, what forbids that we should, all historians, all citizens, hand in hand together, visit the scenes made famous by our sires in the country's story?—These centennial times are bringing round from year to year—almost from month to month—the memory of some place marked by incidents of courage and devotion; for there is not a State of the old thirteen, from New Hampshire to Georgia, within whose borders they are to be found, and whose people do not cherish them with admiration and pride. Properly appreciated these memorable spots will bind our States together as with a magic chain. And as the republic moves on with giant steps, the wonder of history, let us, under the standard of the Union, whilst gathering up the recollections of our forefathers, not forget the noble men on either side who in the latter times have added so much to the renown of American virtue and valor. For, rest assured that great deeds they performed were not idle and without avail; they will have their part in the working out of the republic's life. So has it ever been in a nation's real and sturdy growth. Impelled by these sentiments, we are here to-day by the kind invitation of yourself and the authorities to make arrangements for the national celebration of the surrender of Lord Cornwallis at Yorktown. As we have an interest in these scenes, so have you a like interest in the scene of that surrender upon the soil of the old Commonwealth, and in the name of the State I invite you with equal cordiality to be with us then and there. It was right for us here on the ground where our fathers stood, and in view of the scene of the first battle of the Revolution, to celebrate its centennial return; it is equally right that we should together celebrate at Yorktown the one hundredth anniversary of the last act of the grand drama."

THE NEGRO EXODUS.—The Exodus aid Society of St. Louis, ask for contributions of course, and say the committee on Transportation report have sent 6311 men, women and children to Kansas and other States. The exodus still continues, and although greatly diminished, the arrivals average twenty to thirty families per week. The movement is not now confined to Mississippi and Louisiana, but is spreading, a majority of the subsequent arrivals having come from Alabama and Tennessee. Their condition is much improved, many being well prepared for the journey.

Information has been received that the exodus would assume larger proportions than ever existing. Arrivals from Tennessee and Northern Alabama say relief boards are being organized there, which will co-operate with the board here, and render what assistance they can.

## Dr. Kuffner on the McCulloch Bill.

[From the Richmond Whig of to-day.]

"ON CARS, October 17, 1879.

"Editors Whig:—If you publish about me this morning what I say by yourself, it is of course intended as an editorial. I intend to you seriously I pronounce it a bad case. I favored the McCulloch settlement from the beginning, and this was known to friends of mine in the Legislature on both sides of the question, as I can abundantly prove, and I have never written a word inconsistent with this position.

"I assume that you do not wish to misrepresent me, and therefore ask you voluntarily to correct this statement, whether more justly or otherwise.

"I have, as far as possible, kept out of this canvass as a matter of official propriety, and I earnestly desire to do so to the end.

"This is not for publication.

"Respectfully,

"W. W. KUFFNER.

"Sorry to have to write so hastily.

"P. S.—It just occurs to me that this quotation may be from an editorial in the Whig of last winter, and as I wrote some articles anonymously in favor of readjustment, which were adopted as editorials, this article may be thought to be mine. I dislike to entertain such a supposition, and would not mention it if I were not greatly at a loss for a theory for accounting for this thing. If such an idea exists in your mind, it is a mistake. I did not write the article or anything like it. I wrote nothing for the Whig during the debate on the McCulloch settlement, but I did write for other papers in favor of it, and can produce the articles."

## Killed.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., Oct. 20.—At Summitville, Sullivan county, Saturday, a farmer named Zephia Van Lowen was helping his son Philip load a boat on the Delaware and Hudson Canal, when the latter insulted some ladies who were passing. Later the husband and brother of one of the ladies came to the boat and demanded satisfaction. The husband engaged in a fight with young Van Lowen and was getting the best of him when the father went to his son's assistance. The insulted woman's brother Geo. Johnson then interfered and Zephia Van Lowen struck him on the head with a stick of wood, breaking his skull. The latter died at midnight. Van Lowen has been arrested. The hearing takes place to-day. Zephia Van Lowen is a respectable and well-to-do farmer, 59 years of age. Johnson was about 20 years of age. He leaves a family.

Friedrich Bodenstätt, the German journalist and traveler, has left Wiesbaden for a lecturing tour in America.

## Falls Church Literary Society.

FALLS CHURCH, VA., Oct. 16, 1879.

A meeting with a view to the organization of the Falls Church Literary Association was held this evening at the house of Joseph E. Birch. Upon being called to order, Rev. J. H. Waugh was placed in the chair, J. C. DePatron secretary. George A. L. Merrifield explained the object of the meeting to be to provide for the literary entertainment of our people during the coming season, after the manner heretofore pursued.

On motion of J. B. Patterson, the chair was authorized to appoint a committee of three to suggest a list of officers for the ensuing year, and the chair appointed Messrs. Patterson, Merrifield, and Moran.

After retiring, and consultation together, the committee returned and submitted the following nominations:

President, Rev. J. H. Waugh; Ist. vice President, Rev. B. W. Wood; 2d. vice President, J. C. DePatron; Executive Committee, Rev. L. B. Platt, G. A. L. Merrifield, J. J. Moran, J. B. Patterson, and Joseph S. Hiley; Committee on Music, M. C. Stone, Miss Carrie Parker, Wilbur Birch, Will H. Kelsey, Miss Anne Cox, Miss Carrie Pond, and Samuel H. Barrett.

On motion of Mr. Merrifield it was decided that the public meetings of the association be held upon Wednesday evening of each week, commencing upon a date to be adopted by the executive committee.

Rev. B. W. Wood reported that the use of the Congregational Church was in the hands of the trustees, but thought it could be obtained for the use of the association by the payment of the expense of the fuel and lighting. Rev. L. B. Platt stated that the church had so voted at a late previous meeting.

On motion of J. J. Moran the executive committee were instructed to make an application to the trustees for the use of the church, and ascertain the probable cost of fuel and lights for the season.

Mr. DePatron declined to act officially in connection with the association if the lectures were to be entirely free, the association to bear the entire expenses as best they could, and argued that some fee for admission should be charged, no matter how small, simply to require those entertained and benefited thereby to pay the expenses. He thought if the entertainments were worth enjoying they were worth paying for, at least the very nominal expense that would probably be incurred.

The opposite was strongly urged that the lectures had been free for years, and we should keep them so for the purpose of educating and interesting the young people.

Mr. DePatron thought it would not do to charge for the lectures if they were delivered in the Congregational Church, as people would charge the church with a money-making operation.

On motion of Rev. L. B. Platt, the devising of ways and means to meet the expenses of the public entertainments was left to the direction of the executive committee to report at a future meeting.

The minutes of the meeting were then read and approved.

On motion the meeting adjourned subject to the call of the president.

J. C. DePATRON, Secretary.

## The Speaking Friday Night.

To the editor of the *Alexandria Gazette*:

I went to hear the discussion between Mr. G. C. Round and Capt. F. L. Smith, last Friday night, at Sarcoph Hall, about the Funding bill, the hall having been rented by Mr. Round. Mr. Round made some strong points against the bill, it being very apparent that he had studied the matter fully and was peeted on the subject. He was ably replied to by Mr. Smith without, however, answering Mr. Round's objections to some of its features, but Mr. Smith clearly showed that by the action of the Court of Appeals we are tied up to the coupon feature of the funding act of 1871, which we cannot get rid of. It is therefore, I think, best to accept the so-called McCulloch bill, as odious as some of its provisions may be, and to be done as soon as possible. The State is retrograding very fast as it now stands, no emigration coming into the State, no capital, and unpleasant allusions all the time to the position Virginia occupies. Fourteen years is long enough to have this unpleasant matter discussed, and the disgrace of having been so long as wishing to repudiate, which is doubtless the wish of many in the State. I think it therefore wise that the so-called McCulloch bill be accepted. The taxes to be received under it will be paid by the city and town, and the Auditor, Mr. W. F. Taylor, be sufficient to meet the expenses of the Commonwealth and the schools, and leave a balance or surplus to meet any deficiency in case of a future reduction of state assessments. I think, therefore, it is quite time that we should accept the McCulloch bill. "State debt hobby," perhaps with a desire to become Governors or Senators, or Delegates, should stop. I really don't see what is to be gained by further opposition. One-third of the principal debt transferred to the State of Virginia, who will never pay a "red cent" claiming as they always have, that if any correct account is opened with them, and they charged with all expenditures and debited with all taxes, and they do not owe anything, and the remainder is to be repaid to satisfy all parties, unless they wish to repudiate it entirely, which many no doubt do, who pay no taxes at all. It is not the State taxes that trouble the cities and towns of the State. It is the city and town taxes, particularly that troubles us here; \$2 per 100, and the property assessed in most cases at 40 or 50 percent more than it is worth, that is eating us up, and making the moderate and poor men poorer.

With our young gentlemen would have a little more courtesy to those who come among us to argue these matters and treat them with more politeness than some did Friday night. Mr. Round, Virginia for Virginians, is well enough in spread eagle speeches, but all ought to remember that he is a Virginian, and we all citizens of the United States as well as Virginians, and that when we grab the broad banner of the Union covers us, and not any particular State. Too many Virginians have emigrated to other States for such narrow views to prevail, and we welcome all to Virginia to fill our waste places. At the close of Mr. Smith's reply there was so much disorder, and being 10 o'clock, I left, and did not hear Mr. Murchison, who, I have no doubt, made a good speech, but I am sure, as he is in the same category as Mr. Round, did not allude to Virginia for a Virginian.

## FRIENDS' YEARLY MEETING.

A large congregation assembled at the Friends' Meeting House, on Rutaw Street, at each service during the day and evening, there being quite a regular number of visiting Friends aside from the regular attendant worshippers at the church. The 11 a. m. service was opened with prayer by Dr. J. C. Thomas, followed by Dr. James C. Rhoades, of Germantown, Pa., preaching from the text, John, vii: 37, 38. Elizabeth Mallickon, of Glens Falls, N. Y., followed with a very eloquent and powerful discourse of twenty minutes on the baptism of the Holy Ghost and of fire, and upon true communion with Christ. Mrs. Dr. J. C. Thomas closed the meeting with a very felicitous and fervent prayer. The meeting at 3 p. m. was opened with prayer by Elizabeth Mallickon. Sermons followed by Judith C. Johnson, of Ohio, and Benjamin Brown, of North Carolina; and at 8 p. m. Dr. James C. Rhoades and others spoke. The business sessions of the yearly meeting open to-day at 10 a. m.—*Baltimore American* of to-day.

LOUDBON ITEMS.—Judge Keith opened his Court in Leesburg, to-day, but dismissed the jurors and witnesses for the term, but will hold a term for plain chancery business.

John L. Ricker, of Leesburg, an auctioneer of "credit and renown," who has been in Leesburg since 1835, died on Saturday last, aged about 71 years.

An imaginative correspondent of the New York Herald has discovered a set of "swamp angels" in Georgia.

## The Indians.

Inspector W. J. Pollock telegraphs to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, from Denver, Colorado, as follows:

"The Governor and leading citizens here unanimously affirm that the Indians must be removed from the state or exterminated, by state if not by federal force. Confidence, they say, can never be restored, and it is only a question whether the result shall be attained at once, or by slow and tedious warfare."

Secretary Schurz says, with reference to the criticisms upon his department, for alleged neglect of Agent Meeker's telegraphic appeal for relief, that this appeal, although dated White River Agency, September 10, did not reach Rawlins until Saturday, September 13, and Washington at 6 p. m. on that day; and that it was communicated by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs (I) the War Department Monday morning, September 15, whereupon orders were immediately issued for the movement of troops to the White River agency.

General Sheridan, who was disgusted with the manner in which the Indian affairs were managed, and has ordered the troops to discontinue their pursuit of the Indians who committed the recent outrage at White River Agency.

CAMP ON WHITE RIVER, three miles north of the agency, Colorado, Oct. 17th, via Rawlins, W. T., Oct. 20.—This afternoon General Merritt and command returned to this point, orders from Washington being to suspend operations against the Utes and await orders either at White or Bear River as negotiations for peace are in progress. It being understood that the hostilities have agreed to surrender the warriors engaged in the recent depredations, it is probable that the combined commands of Morris and Gibbler will remain for the present at this point, although nothing definite is known as to the future movement. In event of peace being established it is altogether probable that a permanent military post will be constructed either at Bear River or the agency.

The radicals of Lyons have put up M. Louis Garel an annexed Communist for one of the vacant seats in the municipal Council.

## COMMERCIAL.

WHOLESALE PRICES OF PRODUCE, &c.

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COMMERCIAL.		
WHOLESALE PRICES OF PRODUCE, &c.		
Flour, fine.....	\$4 75	do 5 00
Superfine.....	5 00	do 5 25
Extra.....	6 00	do 6 25
Family.....	7 00	do 7 25
Fancy brands.....	7 50	do 8 00
Wheat, common to fair.....	1 30	do 1 35
Do do to prime.....	1 40	do 1 45
Choice.....	1 50	do 1 55
Corn, white.....	0 40	do 0 40
Mixed.....	0 37	do 0 38
Yellow.....	0 37	do 0 38
Corn Meal.....	0 65	do 0 60
Rye.....	0 99	do 1 00
Oats.....	0 42	do 0 46
Butter, prime.....	0 11	do 0 11
Common to middling.....	0 10	do 0 10
Eggs.....	0 18	do 0 21
Apples.....	0 75	do 2 00
Potatoes per bushel.....	0 60	do 1 00
Onions, per bush.....	0 00	do 0 10
Dried Cherries.....	9 16	do 1 18
Dried Peaches, peeled.....	8 08	do 1 11
Uncolored.....	8 08	do 1 11
Bacon.....	0 8	do 1 10
Best sugar cured Hams.....	0 103	do 0 12
Butcher's Cured.....	0 114	do 0 11
Western.....	0 103	do 0 11
Sides.....	0 14	do 0 18
Shoulders.....	0 14	do 0 18
Lard.....	0 14	do 0 15
Salt Calves.....	0 74	do 0 41
Herring, Eastern, per bbl.....	3 50	do 4 03
Shad Roe per kit.....	2 75	do 3 00
Flaxseed, ground, per ton.....	4 00	do 5 00
Ground, in bags or bbls.....	3 60	do 4 00
Lump.....	3 60	do 3 60
Timothy.....	2 00	do 2 00
Clover Seed.....	6 00	do 6 00
Salt, G. A. (Liverpool).....	0 85	do 0 90
Pine.....	1 30	do 1 30
Ground, in bags or bbls.....	0 90	do 0 60
Wool, long unwashed.....	0 25	do 0 26
Washed.....	0 20	do 0 23
Merino, unwashed.....	0 23	do 0 25
Do, washed.....	0 30	do 0 32